

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO:		<i>2 Aug. 82</i>
<i>DDCI</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
FROM:		
<i>NID/NEA</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241  
1 FEB 55

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## THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

DDI 6304-82  
2 August 1982MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: [REDACTED] A/NIO/NESA

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SUBJECT: Talking Points for Meeting with Secretary Shultz

1. Iran-Iraq. The latest Iranian attack has failed. Last week we informally polled community analysts on the implications of an Iranian defeat. All agreed that:

- Khomeini's determination to oust Saddam will not flag. The Ayatollah does not give up easily.
- Iran will make major efforts to prevent Iraq from holding the NAM summit next month including air strikes, subversion, terrorism and perhaps another offensive.
- Tehran may allow mediation efforts to resume between the two capitals but only as a tactical gesture so long as Saddam is in power.
- The Soviets prefer a prolonged stalemate which makes both sides more receptive to military and economic aid and keeps the conservative Gulf states exposed to Islamic unrest.
- The defeat will not shake Khomeini's internal position. The clerical regime has withstood much worse setbacks before (Iraq's invasion, Beheshti's death). Prolonging the war, moreover, offers a continuing means to rally religious and nationalistic fervor, while keeping the army safely involved along the border. Economic problems can be blamed on the war.

2. Lebanon. The seige of Beirut -- more than 50 days old -- is steadily undermining US credibility in the Arab world.

- In Egypt the regime is disillusioned with the US, Israel and the Camp David peace process.

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- In Jordan our Embassy reports that many now believe the US has no long-range peace policy and is seeking a Beirut settlement as an end in itself.
- In Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States the Beirut crisis complicates our efforts to forge a united stand against Iranian adventurism.

In both Egypt and Saudi Arabia new and vulnerable pro-US leaders -- Mubarak and Fahd -- may have their own credibility eroded because they are perceived to be unable to influence the US to rein in Israel.

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